ce, commencing on Monday, the four-gust next, for the disposal of the public lowing townships and fractional town-the Lake Superior mineral region, as

NUMBER 16

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1848.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1848 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

printed.

Mr. BARRINGER, from the Committee on Indian Af

Mr. BARKINGER, from the Committee on Indian Ar-fairs, submitted adverse reports upon the petition of the Catawba tribe of Indians, and of Joseph Keene and others, in behalf of the same; and upon the joint resolutions of the legislature of Indiana, in relation to the Miami tribe of Indians: laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Also, reported a bill for the relief of E. B. Cogswell, and a bill for the relief of Jesse Sutton: severally read

ment: read, and committed.
Mr. JACOB THOMPSON presented the petition of B. Marshall, Tuckahatchee, G. W. Stidham, and George Scott, delegates of the Creek nation, for the passage of a law for the adjustment of their unsettled business: referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be winted.

The journal having been read— Mr. KAUFMAN, by unanimous co

The "mineral lands" included in the foregoing proclama-tion embrace the greater portion of Keweena Point, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the northern pe-nisula of Michigan, and are rendered immeasely valuable by the exhaustless mines of copper and other ores found

one and fifty-two, and fractional town-the main land, of range thirty-eight, one, and fractional townships fifty-two the main land, of range thirty-nine. ships fifty-one and fifty-three, on the main

s forty.

overship fifty-one, on the main land, of ranges y-two, forty-three, and forty-four.

e place, commencing on Monday, the third set, for the disposal of the agricultural lands owing-named townships and fractional townesses of the Checolate and Esconawby rivers Bay de Noquet, to wit:

base line, and cast of the principal meridian.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, April 7, 1848.

In pursuance of the first section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create an additional land district the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved Marck 3, 1847, I do hereby declare and make known that the land office for the district created by said act is established at the "Fulls of St. Croix River," in said Territory, the site this day designated by the President of the United States.

ine case one, and case of the principal merician, and townships forty-one and forty-two, including red islands, township forty-three, fractional townships forty-five, fractional townships and forty-seven, (except the north half of the latter in land,) including part of Sugar and other surnads, and fractional township forty-eight, on Sunday, and fractional township forty-eight, on Sunday.

dred and forty-eight.

By order of the President:
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Offic
April 14-w12w

sland, of range seven. nships forty-one and forty-two, on Drum-range eight.

ther surveyed islands, townships forty, for ur, forty-five, and forty-six, and fractions even, on the main land, (except fractions First Quarterly Statement of the Mutual Life Insur,

(No. 35 Wall street.)

FOR THE SECOND TERM OF FIVE YEARS.

Amount of dividend and reserved fund, as per

\$550,878 56

last report
Deduct amount paid for policies surrendered
and for profits on policies expired by death of range two.
school townships forty, forty-one, and forty-two, inng part of St. Martin's island, and townships forty-three

Annuity account, balance on hand

of forty-four, of range three.

Annuly account, business on hand Premiums, second dividend account, received since Ist February, 1848

Received for sea risks

St. Helena island, in fractional township forty, fractional township forty-two, on the main land, and bownship forty-two, on the main land, and township forty-two, including the small surface of the state of the state

ryed reason in section eight, and townships forty-free and only-fort, or range seven. Fractional township forty-three, on the section three, fractional township forty-three, on the main land, and township forty-four, of range eight. The Rig Beaver island, in Lake Michigan, embraced in actional townships thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and thirty-line, of range to: \$13,259 08 ASSETS. 82,639 64

sind, and township forty-four, of range eight.

Big Beaver island, in Lake Michigan, embraced in laid townships thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and thirty-frange teational townships thirty seven and thirty-eight of seven.

Stocks, viz: New York State and city, and U. States government Amount due from agents and increases forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, and from Amount due from agents.

ownships forty-seven and forty-six, and fractal townships forty-seven and forty-sight, including part fractal townships forty-seven and forty-sight, including part fractal siand, on the main land, of range eighteen, ownships forty-six, and forty-six, and fractional townships forty-six, torty-seven, and forty-sight, including part mand sland and surveyed islands of range nineteen. Ownships forty-seven, on the main land, and the small surveish lorty-seven, on the main land, and the small surveish land, of the small township forty, of range twenty two, is part of fractional township forty, of range twenty-three. yearly premiums on polices issued previous to 1st February, 1848 -19.216 32 \$596.331 92 \$609,59400 Increase of investments since last report, viz:
n bonds and mortgages
n stocks
. \$54,000
4,175

\$58,175

M. ROBINSON, President.

Sanuel Hannay, Secretary.
CHARLES DE SELDING, No. 11 Todd's Buildings,
Penn avenue, Washingtou, Agent.
W. P. Johnston, M. D., corner 7th street,
opposite City Post Office, Physician.
Pemphlets explanatory of the principles and operation,
of the company can be obtained on application at the
agent's office
May 17— M ROBINSON, President

All lands within the townships and fractional townships of the community river, of range twenty-three.

All lands within the townships and fractional townships of the residual cores, will be officered for sale in quarter sections at not less than five dollars per acre, except the sections covered in whole or in part by those mining leases, which shall not be determined by the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale; and all lands, not reported as aloresaid, will be offered for sale in the same manner as steer lands, under the law now in force for the sale of the pablic lands, excepting and reserving the section sixteen each township for the use of schools, and lands reserved for military and other public uses.

The offering of the lands will be communiced on the says appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales closed. But on all and the kept open longer than two weeks, and in the the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 27th. NICHOL'S Architecture of the Heavens, I vol., Ed-

Ninburgh, many engravings,
Nichol's Contempiations of the Solar System, 1 vol., Edinburgh, many engravings,
Penetical Astronomy and Geodesy, by Professor Nacrices, I vol., London,
Professor Muller's Physics and Meteorology, 1 vol., Lon-

Processor Muller's Physics and Meteorology, I vol., London, 1837.

Astronomic Practique, par Franceutr, I vol., Paris, feedesie, par Franceutr, I vol., Paris, Lementary Blustrations of the Celestial Mechanics of agistes, I vol., London.
Ferguson's Lectures, I vol., Muckay on Longitude, 2 vols., Kelley's Spherics, I vol., Hutton's Mathematical Tables, I vol., French Nautonal Almanac for 1850, British Nautonal Almanac for 1851, Imported from England and France, together with many sther works of the same class of science, by April 12

ARGE Quarte Family, Bibles, vice, S. 23, pp. full.

F. TAYLOR! April 9

F. TAYLCR!

LEFURES upon Natural History, Geology, Chem.
Listry, Steam, &c., by Timothy Flint; I vol. 408 pages, in I bound in leather. Price 50 cents.

Good's Book of Nature—the full copy, in I vol. 8vo; full bound in leather. Price 87 ces.
For sale, (a few copies only,) to close a consignment, by March 7

May 17—cod

May 17—cod

May 17—cod

May 18—cod

usuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President United States of America, do hereby declare ar

lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal merician.

Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirry, thirry-one, and thirry-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, and townships twenty-nine, thirry, thirty-one, and thirry-two, of range twenty-two

Fractional townships twenty-light and twenty-nine, and townships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-tree.

Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one of range twenty-four.

At the land office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of August next, for the disposal of

lay, the twenty-first day of August next, for the dispose he public lands situated within the undermentioned u-ships and fractional townships, viz: North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, and fractional township thirty-eight, of range twenty.

Fractional townships thirty-eight, of range twenty.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, of range twenty-two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks. which they are until the whole shall have been one-countil the whole shall have been one-countil the whole shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hun dred and forty-eight.

By the President:

Richard M. Young,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships assisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land of fice, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after sering this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

hussars. Light Troops on service, by Lieut. Col. Leslie, 600

fantry. Duties of an Officer on Picquet and on Detachments

Practical Operations of a Siege, by Major General Pa-

Fractical Operations of a Seege, by staylor dependence of the Places.

Malortie on the Attack and Defence of Fortified Places.

The Sieges of Spain by Wellington's Army, by Majorenral Jones.

Macaulay's Field Fortifications and Field Engineering.

Military Bridges, by Sir Howard Douglas.

Scharnhorst's Military Field Pocket-book

Just imported from London by

F. TAYLOR.

Steam Marble Worss,
den Street, Philadelphia,

THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and, by the aid of steam power, manufactures all kinds of plain and ornamental marble work, in a superior style, and at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of marble mantels, imported parior and garden statuary, vases and fountains, tiles for floors, &c., may be seen at the ware-rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Marble cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished mantels and table tops, Italian tombs and monuments, cut to sizes, or finished. Also, constantly on hand, a large assortment of American grave-stones in the rough, or finished—marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden street, Philadelp March 25—eod3m GENTLEMEN'S Wear made to order in the best and most fushionable style, of the following materials

Brolley's celebrated black French cloths

Brolley's celebrated black French cloths

blue

fancy-colored French cloths

Superior black, brown, and green drap d'éte
black French doeskins

black and blue cassimeres

fancy single-milled cassimeres, new styles
plain and figured black statin vestings

rich-colored silk and satin

double English Marseilles

Also, just received a complete assortment of gloves, hosiery, cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, suspenders, &c.; to all of which we invite the attention of gentlemen wishing spring supplies.

P. H. HOOK & CO.

STRAW Mattings and Floor Oil Cloths just received

DTRAW Mattings and Floor Oil Cloths just received per schoomer Farfax, direct from New York.

25 pieces very superior 4-4 straw matting 15 " 4-4 colored straw matting 20 " 5-4 and 6-4 white do 5 " 5-4 and 6-4 white do 6 for steps 25 patterns of very superior oil cloths, which will be cut to suit halls or passages of any shape.

Also, constantly on hand, a full assortment of ingrain, three-ply, and Venetian carpeting; to nil of which we invite the attention of housekeepers.

May 11-3x

May 11—3w

Washington National Monument.
Rough Buildings.

PROPOSALS will be received until Toesday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by the building committee of the Washington National Monument for the crection of the iollowing rough buildings, viz: A lime house 14 by 16 feet, to be covered either with shingles or boards; a cement house 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles or boards; an office building 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles so boards; an office building 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles so boards; an office building 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles so boards; an office building 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles so boards; an office building 14 by 16 feet, to be covered with shingles, and to have one batten door and five windows, with gless, and to have one batten door and five windows, with gless, and to be floored. For particulars, apply to Robert Mills, esq., architect.

THOS. CARBERY.
GEO. WATTERSTON, WM. A. BRADLEY,
Building Committee.

Washington National Monument, Lime .- Cement .- Sand

Lime.—Cement.—Sand.

Proposals will be received by the Bailding Committee of the Washington National Monument until 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 30th instant, for furnishing the best quality Lime, Cement, and coarse sharp Sand, to be delivered at the Monument, and as it may be required. For particulars apply to Robert Mills, esq., architect.

THOS. CARBERY,
GEO. WATTERSTON,
WM. A. BRADLEY,
Building Committee.

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES

On motion of Mr. KAUFMAN, the House then re-solved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the navy

Mr. KAUFMAN, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution giving the consent of the government of the United States to the State of Texas, to extend her eastern boundary, so as to include within her limits one-half of Sabine pass, Sabine lake, and Sabine river, as far north as the 32d degree of north latitude: read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. K. also introduced resolutions of the legislature of Texas in relation to the subject of the above bill: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide a free communication across the Eastern branch of the river Potomac, in the District of Columbia: referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Also, reported a bill to provide a free communication across the Eastern branch of the Potomac river, in the District of Columbia: read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Levi H. Carson: read twice, and committed.

Mr. I. also made an adverse report upon the petition of William Fuller: laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, submitted a resolution making the various bills the Union, and resumed the consideration of the navy pension bill.

Mr. DICKINSON (having the floor from yesterday) proceeded to discuss the subject of the power of the general government to legislate for Territories. From a careful examination of the subject, he had come to the conclusion that Congress had no power to legislate for the internal police and municipal regulations of Territories. The right, which Congress obtains to legislate for Territories, is derived from the treaty-making power. The authority of the general government did no more rightfully regulate the internal police of the Territories, than of the States of this Union. This power had been exercised by Congress, but it derived all its sanction from the assent of the people so governed. From this, he proceeded to argue against the power of Congress either to abolish or establish slavery in the Territories; and to show that the power to legislate for the government and general police of the Territories, not being in Congress, necessarily remains with the people of the Territories.

The hour at which the House had resolved to terminate the debate having arrived, the committee proceeded to the vote.

Mr. WHITE submitted an amendment which was

printed.

Also, submitted a resolution making the various bills reported from the Judiciary Committee the special order for the 4th Tuesday in May.

Objected to, and not received.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of Reynolds May without amendment; read and committed. Mr. GOGGIN submitted an amendment providing for a renewal of the act allowing pensions for five years to the legal representatives of those who were lost on the schooner Grampus.

Mr. VINTON considered that this subject of the renewal of such a law belongs more properly to the Committee on Pensions. the Senate bill for the relief of Reynolds May without amendment: read and committed.

Mr. GAYLE, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to grant portions of the public lands to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and for other purposes: read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Lieutenant Bartlett. Also, a bill for the relief of the heirs of Nehemiah Stokely: severally read twice, and committed.

Also, submitted an adverse report upon the petition of Abraham Brinker: laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

newal of such a law belongs more properly to the Com-mittee on Pensions.

Mr. GOGIN then withdrew his proposition to amend.
The bill was then laid aside.

mittee on Pensions.

Mr. GOGGIN then withdrew his proposition to amend. The bill was then laid aside.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the committee then took up the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848.

Mr. WOODWARD took the floor, to express his dissent, in some respects, from the doctrines of the speech of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayley,] delivered in committee on yesterday. He denied that the abstract power to legislate for Territories was an issue now before the country. The principle of the Wilmot Proviso was much more legitimately the issue before us. He did not profess to disagree materially with the gentleman from Virginia, but rose rather to explain the issue to which he was willing to be a party before the country. What he said was, that the territory belonging to the United States, and that no one portion could dispossess the other of their rights in this respect. The thing was impossible. He did not inquire after the power; he inquired for the possibility, if it could be shown, of doing such a thing by any power whatever. He denied that, in a case where Congress has located a certain area of country, a few settlers in one corner of it can assume 'eminent domain' over the whole of it, and assume the power to say on what condition the whole shall be disposed of, or who shall and who shall not occupy a neighboring province where they have no exclusive possession. This was what he denied; and this involved matter of substance and interest to them, whether they were to be prevented from amplifying or spreading; whether all the rest of the nation might clamor for more land, while they alone were to be restricted to their present homes; whether, in short, they were to be made unlawful emigrants. They wanted more lands and cheap lands, as well as their brethren of the north. Who should deny them this? He desired this question to go before the country. He did not know that he w

red to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked that said committee be discharged from the consideration of resolutions of the legislature of Florida; resolutions of the legislature of Florida; resolutions of the legislature of Michigan; and the petition of John Campbell & Co.; and that they be laid upon the table; agreed to.

Mr. BOYD, from the same committee, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of officers of the army of the United States on duty in Mexico, and the petition of George W. Crawford; and that they be laid upon the table; agreed to.

Mr. FISHER, from the same committee, submitted adverse reports upon the petitions of John F. Stacer and George E. Blake: laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

George E. Blake: laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FARRELLY, from the Committee of Conference appointed on the part of the House to confer with a like committee of the Senate in relation to the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon certain amendments to the bill to provide additional examiners in the Patent Office, reported that the Joint Committee of Conference recommended that the Senate recede from their disagreement to a portion of the House amendments, and that the House recede from other of said amendments.

Mr. McCLELLAND, as a member of the Committee of Conference, stated that, in view of the decided action of the House upon the amendment reducing the compensation of examiners in the Patent Office to \$2,000 per annum, he had felt himself bound to maintain the position assumed by the House in opposition to the views of the other members of the committee. He also submitted a few remarks in support of this amendment.

Mr. FICKLIN inquired whether there was not new matter embraced in the modification proposed by the Committee of Conference?

Mr. McCLELLAND, though not so well informed in the matter as the chairman of the Committee on Conference.

the matter as the chairman of the Committee on Conference, would state his impression that the amendments really contained no matter not embraced either in the amendments of the House or of the Senate.

Mr. FARKELLY said the committee was induced to consent to an increase of salary for the examiners of the Patent Office, by the proposition to increase also the day.

ply the law, right or wrong,
Mr. BRODHEAD (Mr. W. yielding) would like to
know whether Congress could take away the constitutional rights of slaveholders? Constitutional rights were ties of the examiners.

Mr. FICKLIN still saw new matter in the amendments

Mr. FICKLIN still saw new matter in the amendments proposed. He did not attach blame to any member of the committee on this account. But he submitted that new matter could not be originated and applied to a bill submitted to a committee of conference; because, if such a practice were allowed, then it would defeat the object of guaranteed by the judiciary.

Mr. WOODWARD was coming to that. The judiciary could only take jurisdiction of cases arising under the laws enacted by the legislature, or the treaty-making

laws enacted by the legislature, or the treaty-making power.

Mr. BAYLY. Would the gentleman say that Congress can legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories?

Mr. WOODWARD. I do not. But now will the gentleman tell us how the courts get jurisdiction in the Territories?

Mr. WOODWARD. But if there is no constitution establishment of slavery in the Territories, still where do you get jurisdiction? The issue had been made whether slavery existed without the constitution and laws: and if tidd, it still must exist by local laws and principles, and questions affecting it must be determined by the local judiciary.

Mr. LAHM stated a case, and inquired whether the Supreme Court might not decide, by the constitution, without legislative enactment, upon the right to his slave by the citizen of a Territory?

Mr. WOODWARD did not intend to enter upon this

Mr. WOODWARD did not intend to enter upon this

mitted to a committee of conference; because, if such a practice were allowed, then it would defeat the object of the appointment of such committees.

Mr. MARVIN, for one, felt that we had no occasion for increasing the salaries of officers of the government; and he hoped the time would soon come when we might have a general revision of this matter, and have all the salaries reduced to some fair standard. In regard to the bill before the House, if we err here, we should be careful to err on the right side; for, however we may differ upon questions of revenue, we all concur in the wish to sustain the Patent Office—we all know that its influence reaches to every extreme of our country for good. We all feel bound to foster this branch of our institutions. There are no places in the government which call for the exercise of a greater amount of talent than those for whose salaries we are now called upon to provide. For the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, he considered the Executive might find out competent men for these places; and for the sake of the despatch of business in this office, we might afford to give even larger salaries than these. For there were large numbers of our fellowcitizens who had been giving themselves up wholly to subjects of improvement in the arts for the good of their country, who had good reason to complain of the delay of their business in the Patent Office. They are compelled to wait, not for months merely, but for whole years, at the door of the Patent Office before they can secure the benest of their inventions. Besides this, to show the value of the interest confided to these examiners in another aspect, he said that the money collected by way of tax upon those who had taken out patents had amounted to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. BARRINGER conceived there was nothing in the uestion of new matter, because the new matter was en-Mr. WOODWARD did not intend to enter upon this argument now. But suppose a slave escaped into the District of Columbia, would not the authority of the constitution, prescribing that slaves shall be given up, apply? Or, if a slave took refuge in the grounds for public use, should he not be given up? The obligation resting on the people of the Union, did it not also rest on the government itself?

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bayly] contended, with great propriety, that Congress was a local legislature for this District; but he denied what seemed to be another position of that gentleman, that a Territory was to be regarded as a State. A Territory was a dependency, and not a State. But he did not choose to argue this question now.

to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. BARRINGER conceived there was nothing in the question of new matter, because the new matter was entirely germane to the matter of the bill. The House proposed \$2,000 for the compensation of examiners, and the committee have agreed to the compensation proposed by the Senate, (\$2,500,) upon the condition that the duties of these examiners shall be increased. He thought that the increased salary was no more than a fair equivalent for the services required.

be regarded as a State. A Territory was a dependency, and not a State. But he did not choose to argue this question now.

Mr. BAYLY then took the floor, and replied to the argument by the gentleman from South Carolina. That gentleman had contended that, by the arguistion of over it, and established slavery.

Mr. WOODWARD interposed, and denied that he had aken such a position. Slavery was a fact. He would explain. Slavery should not be called an institution, we might as well call rice, tobacco, or steamboats, an institution. Slaves were property. Our notions of property do not allow us to call it an institution, slavery exists as property, original. Before the constitution, slaves were seized and held by the white race without law. Thus slavery was not originated by law, any more than law originated caoutchouc, or any other newly-discovered commodity. He did not make this so much a political question. It was a question of interest. We here, by our debates, make political questions. If slavery does not exist without legislation—if we are at the mercy of a judicature in California, we desire to know it. Let our southern constituents know this, so they may decide that interest they have in acquiring territory by purchase or conquest. His course would be very much affected by the determination of the question of the extent of our power here. No man would agree to take his slaves to California, for the purpose of making a case to slave its of the would say, at once, if what his friend had urged was correct, then he would go against California, New Mexico. increased salary was no more than a fair equivalent for the services required.

Mr. LAHM said he wished to express his concurrence with the view expressed by the gentleman from New york, [Mr Marvin.] and hoped that the day was not distant when there would be a general revision of the salaries of officers under the general government, and that the salaries would then be reduced; for he had always entertained the opinion, that the officers of the government received too large compensation for their services, taking into consideration the compensation received by persons engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life. He hoped, also, that when we commenced reducing salaries, we would be careful not to overlook our own, which he considered quite as unreasonable as that of any of the other officers of the government—and especially that relating to mileage, which is not only entirely too high, but exceedingly unequal. But it is said that we have not had a sufficient amount of duties of duties presupposes the fact that heretofore they have not had a sufficient amount of duties to perform, and that they have not performed as much labor as they were able to perform; and that they have been receiving compensation without rendering a sufficient amount of service. I would give these

men a reasonable compensation, and require of them a reasonable service. Twenty-five hundred dollars is unreasonable, and too much for any services they may render. Fifteen hundred is enough; two thousand may not be very unreasonable; but the amount now proposed is, in my opinion, clearly too high, and I shall therefore vote against it.

The question then being put on concurring in the report of the Committee of Conference, the yeas and nays were demanded, ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas 92, nays 69.

So the report of the Committee of Conference was agreed to.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

from South Carolina is not content to submit this question to the judiciary, he is right to go against the acquisition of territory.

Mr. WOODWARD had contended that Congress had the power to prescribe the law regulating slavery, as prescribed by the constitution. He referred to the clause requiring fugitive slaves to be given up.

Mr. BAYLY. The right of recapturing fugitive slaves was another question. The question we were arguing respected slaves residing with their masters.

Mr. MURPHY said he, too, had risen for the purpose of discussing the power of Congress to legislate over Territories. He held that Congress possesses the power to legislate for Territories, and, having that power, it may regulate slavery there. He had a distinct the stability of the wilmot Proviso. He held that territory now free, if annexed to this Union, it remains free till Congress shall establish slavery there. For this reason, he saw no use for the Wilmot Proviso.

He held this further proposition, that the constitution of the United States assumed the power to legislate with reference to territory acquired before the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, by recognising the provisions of that ordinance and that Congress had power to legislate over territory afterwards acquired, ex necessitate res.

The ordinance of 1787 respected only the territory northwest of the Ohio. He made this statement in connexion with the declaration that we were not to look to the constitution for our power to legislate for other territories.

nexion with the declaration that we were not to look to the constitution for our power to legislate for other territories.

He showed that Mr. Madison, though he had been quoted against it, still justified the ordinance of 1787. He did not refer the power of Congress to legislate for Territories to that provision of the constitution which says that Congress shall make all needful rules and regulations for the government of territory and other properly in the United States. He found that power in the principle of the ordinance was a compact between the people of the United States and the inhabitants of the territory northwest of the Othio river. This compact was recognised in the first clause of the sixth article of the constitution, in these words:

"All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation."

It was true, the then future people of the Territory were not present at the time of the agreement; but the compact was nevertheless binding upon the people of the United States, because it was wholly voluntary on their part. This view had been taken by Mr. Louis McLane. It was in view of the territory to be acquired from Mexico, that the application of this power became invested with peculiar interest.

Mr. McLane interposed here to say, that the speech of Mr. Louis McLane, referred to, was made in reply to an assertion that the ordinance of 1787 authorized Congress to exclude slavery from the Northwestern Territory. That gentleman held, in reply, that the ordinance of 1787 was of no validity at all, except so far as it might be considered as a contract; and it was only a contract so far as Virginia stood as a party, by giving her consent to boundary.

Mr. MURPHY proceeded. The right or the power by

be considered as a contract; and it was only a so far as Virginia stood as a party, by giving her consent to boundary.

Mr. MURPHY proceeded. The right or the power by which we acquire territory, was an incidental power. It belonged to our nationality—to our character as a sovereign. Territory, thus acquired, was not a sovereignty. He agreed with the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Woodwand] that it was a dependency; and the right to acquire, carries with it the right to govern.

He made also the point, that, in the absence of any law of Congress affecting such acquired territory, the people and emigrants thither must be governed by the laws previously in force. If slavery does not exist in New Mexico and California, it cannot obtain there until slavery be established there by an act of Congress. He told the south that if they would have slavery in these new territories, they must come here and make their application to Congress to procure its establishment. He regarded slavery as an evil, and he regretted its existence; but it had been recognised in all time. It had ever been recognised as an incident to the power of the conqueror over the conquered.

He deprecated the course of the abolitionists, who sought to take away slaves from their masters. He had seen the consequences of this course. It was full of evil to the black race—destructive both of their morals and of their lives.

He lived in a free State, but he was perfectly confident

to the black race—destructive both of their morals and of their lives.

He lived in a free State, but he was perfectly confident that the blacks there could never be raised to a level, socially or politically, with the whites; and his opinion was, that the condition of the slaves could only be improved by emancipation. When he heard of the elopement of a number of slaves from this vicinity the other day, he recretted that they had left their happy homes for proved by emancipation. When he heard of the elopement of a number of slaves from this vicinity the other day, he regretted that they had left their happy homes for the purpose of exposing themselves to the misery and want which attended the free blacks in the north—where the men were made thieves, and the women degraded—where, by vice and want, they were cut off in such aumbers that their aggregate amount of population had been diminished, notwithstanding the constant emigration of fugitives from the south. [A more extended report of this speech will appear hereafter.]

Mr. COCKE then took the floor, and on his motion the committee rose, and reported the navy pension appropriation bill without amendment; which was ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HOUSTON of Delaware offered a resolution, which was read, ordering that when the House adjourned on Monday next, it shall be till the following Thursday, for the purpose of putting down the summer carpets.

Mr. HOUSTON of Alabama suggested that, in order to give the longest time for the operations of the upholsterers, the resolution should be modified so as to require the House to meet and adjourn at an early hour on Monday.

The SPEAKER suggested that that could be arranged

House to meet and adjourn at an early hour of aday.

The SPEAKER suggested that that could be arranged before the House shall adjourn on Saturday.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. VINTON submitted the usual resolution closing debate upon the post office appropriation bill within one hour after the House shall again go into committee thereon; which was agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the navy pension appropriation bill, just reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when it was ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1848. The journal having been read-

TERRITORY FOR FREE BLACKS.

Mr. DUER asked leave to submit the following resolution; which was objected to, and not received:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of setting apart a portion of the public lands for the exclusive use and possession of free black persons, on the following terms and conditions:

1. That every free black male person above the age of twenty one years, removing to and making his residence in such territory, shall be entitled to eccupy and entitives—acres of the public lands situated therein, and after so occupying and improving the same for—years, shall be father entitled to receive a grant of the same, free of all cost or charge whatsoever.

2. That no sale of land within such territory be made by the government, or be permitted to be made by ladividuals, to white persons.

3. That portions of said lands be set apart for the purposes of education

4. That such territory be separately organized and governed under the authority of Congress.

5. That when the inhabitants of said territory shall amount to—thousands, they be invested with such powers of self-government as are usually granted to the Territories of the United States.

PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. CABELL submitted the following resolution

Mr. CABELL submitted the londons, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the town of Mismil, in the county of Dade, State of Florida, a port of extry and delivery, and that they report by bill or otherwise Mr. A. G. BROWN moved that the bill supplemental to an act to confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl

nd forty-eight. By the President: RIGHAND M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Notice to Miners and Pre-emption Claimants. All persons who were, at the passage of the act of Ist March, 1847, in possession, by actual occupancy, of any portion of the mineral lands embraced in this proclamming, under authority of a lease or written permit from the Secreary of War, for the purpose of mining thereon, and all persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a unite or mines, actually discovered before the 1st March, 1847, as set forth in the act of 1st March, 1847, above men-

Little Bay de Noquet.

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

ractional townships forty-one and forty-two, including surveyed islands, and townships forty-three and forty-

ractional township forty-one, on the main land, of ages eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and six-

lownships forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, and frac-

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 27d and former and former than the former of the state of